Num. 404

The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Thurſday, September 11, 1746.

From the London Gazette, Sept. 6.

Munich, Auguſt 29.

THE firſt Diviſion of the Bavarian Corps began to move from Donawert towards the Netherlands two Days ago.

Vienna, Aug. 31. *N. S.* There is now confirmed Advice of M. de la Mina's Arrival, and of his having taken the Command of the Spaniſh Army at Voghera; from whence he marched the next Day with the greateſt Precipitation to Gavi and the Borghetto, leaving a ſmall Garriſon only at Tortona, and abandoning not only Novi, but the important Poſt of Serravalla, of which two laſt Places the Auſtrians and Piedmonteſe are in Poſſeſſion, after having killed or made Priſoners, in different Parts ſince the Affair of the 10th inſtant, above 1500 Men, and left 10 Battalions to block up Tortona. The farther Operations agreed upon are ſaid to be, that M. Botta ſhall, with the Auſtrian Infantry, purſue the Enemy firſt to Gavi, a Place that demands Artillery, and afterwards which ever Way they turn; whilſt the King of Sardinia, with his own Troops, takes the Route of Acqui, by the Valley of Bormida, in order to cut off their Retreat into France. The Emperor returned alone to his Eſtate of Hollitſh, the Day before Yeſterday, in order to paſs a Fortnight there in hunting.

Liege, Sept. 2. Count d'Ingelheim is elected Biſhop of Wurtzbourg.

Liege, Sept. 6. The French have poſted Centinels in our Suburbs. Laſt Night there were not above 4000 of the French near Huy, the reſt having rejoined the Army. We have not as yet any Account that the French have inveſted Namur.

Camp at Wigimont, Sept. 6.

We arrived in this Camp laſt Night. The French had 20000 Men on this Side the Meuſe, which the Day before Yeſterday, at our Approach, repaſſed that River with the utmoſt Precipitation. Our Communication is now opened with Maeſtricht, from which we are diſtant 5 Leagues. For theſe 24 Hours paſt we have had ſuch violent Rains as were hardly ever ſeen, by which the Roads are become very bad. The Enemy's Army marched Yeſterday, and encamped with their Right at Warem, and their Left at Tongres, ſo that it looks as if they deſigned to diſpute our repaſſing the Meuſe.

Camp at Wigimont, two Leagues from Liege, Sept. 6.

We halted one Day at Ohet, after we had paſſed the Meuſe without the leaſt Moleſtation from the French. We have continued our March towards Maeſtricht, which, conſidering the ſtrong Defiles over a mountainous Country, and three Rivers to paſs, we have hitherto effected with Succeſs, and are at preſent within a good Day's March of the abovementioned Town.

Sept. 1. Count Lowendahl paſſed the Meuſe at Huy, but repaſſed on our advancing towards him. Count Merſi with the Reſerve covered the Right Flank, and General Palfi with his Command covered the Left.

Sept. 2. The Army made a very long and difficult March; we paſſed the Ourte at Combien le Pont, and encamped with our Left to the River, and our Right as far as Harzee.

Sept. 3. The Army halted. Count Merſi with the Corps de Reſerve, and Trips with the Irregulars, were detached to ſecure the Paſſage of the River Emblent, Intelligence being brought that the French had paſſed to the Number of 15000 Men over the Meuſe at Liege, and poſted themſelves behind the Weze.

Sept. 4. The Army marched and paſſed the Emblent, the Right at Louvigne, and the Left at Spremont. Count Merſi reported, that the French were repaſſing over the Bridge at Liege, and begged Leave of Prince Charles to attack them; but as the Gros of the Army had not then paſſed the Weze, nor got clear of the Defiles, it was thought adviſeable for Merſi to deſiſt.

Sept. 5. The Army marched and paſſed the Weze at Trepont, through a very bad Defile of two Miles long, the Right of the Army at Melin, and the Left at Herve. Count Palfi's Corps covers the Right Flank, and General Merſi's the Left. Our Communication with Maeſtricht is now open, where Magazines for Bread, &c. are provided in ſufficient Quantities.

Sept. 6. We halt here To-day and To-morrow on account of our Baggage, which the heavy Rains that fell ſince Yeſterday, and worſe Roads, have prevented joining us ſo ſoon as we expected. Our next Encampment will be on the Plains of Maeſtricht, if we do not repaſs the Meuſe at Liege, which ſome imagine may poſſibly be effected.

Hague, Sept. 9. The Greffier Gilles, who arrived here laſt Night from Breda, was this Morning unanimouſly named by the States of Holland to the Poſt of their Penſionary. By Letters from our Army of the 7th inſtant we learn, that it was advanced upon its Return to Maeſtricht as far as Herve, about half Way between Vervier and Liege: That the Detachments which the French had on the Eaſtern Side of the Meuſe had repaſſed that River, and joined their main Army, which had made a Motion by Warem toward Tongres, with a View, according to ſome Advices, of paſſing the Meuſe, if they found Time, a little above Maeſtricht, in order to diſpute our taking Poſt under that Fortreſs. In the mean time Count Lowendahl with his Corps is ſaid to have remounted the Weſtern Side of the Meuſe from Huy to Namur, and even to have begun the Inveſtiture of that Place. It is mentioned in Letters from Paris of the 5th inſtant, that

the Spaniards in Italy were ſeparated from the French and Genoeſe, and were preparing to return to Spain. We have received the following Journal of the Motions and Operations of the Auſtrian and Sardinian Armies in Lombardy, from the 15th to the 22d paſt, N. S.

From the Camp at Rivalta, Aug. 22. N. S.

On the 15th the King of Sardinia's Army marched in order to paſs the Po, and encamped at Carteggio, whither Advice was brought, that General Botta was advanced to Bron. Our Avant Guards puſhed on to Montebello, but General Nadaſti, whoſe Corps had been employed in inveſting Placentia, after the Reddition of that Place, had marched with ſuch Expedition, that he was got before them, and was advanced to Voghera, where he attacked a Rear Guard which the Enemy had left there, and made ſome Priſoners.

Upon the 16th, in the Morning, M. Brown marched to Ponte Curone. General Nadaſti, who preceded him, attacked a Rear Guard of the Enemy, made 60 of them Priſoners and cut the reſt in Pieces. His Avant Guard encamped with their Left at Ponte Curone, and their Right extending on the Side of Caſtel Novo de Scrivia, which they took Poſſeſſion of, and ſent out Parties to within two Miles of Tortona. The King's Army encamped at Voghera, and M. Botta remained at Bron.

Upon the 17th, M. Botta's Corps advanced to Carteggio, and the King's Army and M. Brown's Avant Guard remained, one at Voghera, and the other at Ponte Curone and Caſtel Novo. This Day M. Brown's Corps was reinforced with three Battalions, one of Imperialiſts, and two Piedmonteſe, and the Queens Regiment of Dragoons, whereby his Corps was compleated to 20 Battalions, and three Regiments of Dragoons, and all the Carabineers from that of Nadaſti. We had Advices this Day, that the Enemy was retiring towards Novi, but that the Rear Guard, under the Command of M. de Campo Sanjo, remained ſtill at Vighizzola and la Torre, upon the Road of Ponte Curone to Tortona.

Upon the 18th M. Brown encamped at Garolfo, and the King of Sardinia at Caſtel Novo de Scrivia. M. Botta advanced to Voghera. Thus theſe three Corps kept at the Diſtance of one March from each other.

The Enemy were ſtill encamped under Tortona, with their Right at that Place, and their Left extended upon the Road of Saravalla. Towards Noon they made ſome Motions as if their Deſign was to march up the Scrivia, and to file off towards Saravalla. Thereupon M Brown advanced towards them with his Corps, and towards the Evening attacked the Poſt of Rivalta, where the Enemy had a Poſt of between 5 and 600 Men. The Commandant defended himſelf for ſome Hours; but after having loſt about 100 Men in killed and wounded, he ſurrendred Priſoner of War with the reſt of his Corps. The Enemy, under Favour of this Detachment, which they ſacrificed, had Time to retire towards Saravalla and Gavi, which they did with the utmoſt Precipitation. A Body of Light Troops were detached after them, and upon the 19th M. Brown with his Army marched. The King decamped the ſame Morning, and marched to Rivalta.

Upon the 20th, the Method of purſuing the Enemy was ſettled. The Generals aſſembled at the King's Quarters. It was judged, that the Siege of Tortona was of too great Conſequence to be attempted at preſent, as the Enemy had left 9 Battalions and above 50 Pieces of Cannon in that Town: And therefore a Reſolution was taken to blockade it, and to employ upon that Service 10 Battalions, compoſed of the Troops of each Nation, and ſome Warraſdins, together with ſome Regiments of Horſe that the reſt of the Cavalry ſhould be ſent back; and that the Infantry ſhould be formed into two ſeparate Corps the Auſtrian Corps to act towards the Bochetta, and that under the King to deſcend into the Valley of Bormida in order to operate in the Riviera di Ponente. This was unanimouſly agreed to upon the 21ſt.

This Morning (the 22d) the King received Advice, that the Commandant of the Caſtle of Saravalla, had ſurrendred Priſoner of War, with his Garriſon conſiſting of 200 Men.

Maeſtricht, Sept. 7, N. S. The Allied Army was encamped Yeſterday between Herve and Vandermont, covered by the Rivers of Wezé and Bervine, ſo that our Communication with it now is open again. Gen. Trips has paſſed the Meuſe to reconnoitre the Enemy. The Allies are expected To-morrow in our Neighbourhood. Marſhal Saxe's Quarters were Yeſterday at Tongres.

Bruſſels, Sept. 8. A French Courier, who paſſed thro' this Place on Tueſday laſt, in his Way to Paris from the Army, reports, that Namur is inveſted, and that no Perſon is permitted to go out of, or enter into that Place.

Rotterdam, Sept. 9. The laſt Letters from the Army were of the 7th; the Head Quarters were at Herve, the Right Wing at Sour-Magne le Moine, and the Left at Crevecoeur, waiting for the Baggage to come up, which was ſtopt, or at leaſt retarded by the overflowing of the Rivers. There is a Letter from the Army of that Date, wherein it is mentioned, that the French were at Tongres, and that the Allies were going to throw a Bridge over the Meuſe.

From Wye's Letter, London Sept. 6.

The Court-martial ſat Yeſterday at the Horſe Guards, Whitehall, on the Trials of the Officers who were concerned in the late Action at Preſton-pans, but have not as yet finiſhed their Examination relating to the ſaid Affair.

The Merchants this Day received the agreeable News that ſeveral Ships from Jamaica, that for ſome time have been miſſing, are ſafe arrived at Briſtol and other Ports in the Weſt of England; the Inſurances on theſe Ships ran very high.

The Peace with Spain cannot but put new Life into our Trade, ſhould the War go on with France.

From the St. James's Evening Poſt, Sept. 6.

Hague, Auguſt 29. O. S. The principal Points of the preliminary Articles for a Peace are, as we have been authentickly informed, in Subſtance as follows, viz. 1. That before entring upon general Affairs, France will facilitate the Means for agreeing upon a Suſpenſion of Arms, by ordering that Marſhal Saxe ſhall retire, with the Army under his Command, on the other Side Bruſſels; and that ſhe ſhall leave to the Allies a Country ſufficient to put their Troops into Quarters, during the Conferences. 2. That the French ſhall likewiſe e-

vacuate the Quarters of Antwerp, to the End that the Republick may be laid under no Neceſſity of receiving any Troops upon its Territories. 3. That the Court of France, in order to give ſome Proof of its good Diſpoſitions to re-eſtabliſh a general Tranquillity, ſhall oblige the Sons of the Pretender, and their Adherents, immediately to leave France, and retire elſewhere. 4. That a Time ſhall be ſtipulated for agreeing upon, and ſettling the preliminary Articles above-mentioned, and that nothing be previouſly done in relation to the reciprocal Intereſts which are afterwards to make the Object of the Congreſs.

They write from Paris, That Count Waſſenaer was the Beginning of this Month at the Marquis d'Argenſon's, to communicate to him ſome Diſpatches which he had received from Holland, and that two or three Days after, that Ambaſſador, M. Gilles, and the Marquis de Puyſieux, were above three Hours in Conference with Meſſ. d'Argenſon, upon the Subject of the Preliminaries of Peace: That great Debates aroſe about the Evacuation of a Territory, in order to give Quarter to the Troops of the Allied Army: That Meſſ. d'Argenſons had declared, that his Majeſty would not yield up a ſingle Inch of Ground for that Purpoſe, and that if the Allies would retire into the Dutchy of Luxembourg, his Majeſty would likewiſe withdraw the Army under Count Saxe into the Diſtrict of Tournay, and that he would agree to nothing but upon this Condition.

LONDON, *Sept.* 6.

The King of Pruſſia has demanded, by his Envoy at Stockholm, the Acceſſion of his Swediſh Majeſty to the Treaties of Breſlau and Dreſden, and his Guarantee of the Dutchies of Sileſia.

There is Account from Scanderoon, that a Swediſh Ship was arrived there under Convoy of an Engliſh Man of War, having on Board 270 Bales of Cloth, and ſome Lead. 'Tis added, that two Engliſh Privateers have taken three French Ships bound to Marſeilles.

By Letters from Plymouth, dated the 3d Inſtant, we have an Account, that Admiral Leſtock's Fleet was then in that Sound; and that Admiral Anſon was preparing to get under Sail.

One of his Majeſty's Ships of War has taken a valuable French Ship bound for Marſeilles, and carried her into Port-Mahon; the Commander's Name is Peter Leporte.

It is ſtill ſaid on good Authority, that the King of Spain had withdrawn his Troops from Italy, that a ſeparate Peace was agreed on between us; and that the Queen Dowager was refuſed the Uſe of Pen, Ink and Paper.

We hear, that the youneſt Son of the Earl of Kilmarnock, who was concern'd in the late Rebellion, will be pardon'd.

The Arabella, Capt. Codd, for London from St. Kitt's, is taken in America by a Spaniſh Privateer.

From the London Evening Poſt, Sept. 6.

LONDON, *Sept.* 6.

It is pretty confidently *reported, that the French King* refus'd to ſend M. de Puyſieux, either to the Hague or Breda, 'till he knew, by Means of our *good Friends* the S——s G——l, what were the Inſtructions of the *** of *****.

We hear that there are even now *ſome Gentlemen* in the Aſſembly of their *H—— M——ſſes*, who are for an immediate *Declaration of War* againſt *France:* But the Love of *Power*, in thoſe who now enjoy it, and the Fear of being controuled by a *St——r*, which a War might oblige them to elect, prevail ſo far as to keep a Majority of V——s againſt the Senſe of the Majority of their Countrymen.

Some Letters from Paris, by the laſt Dutch Mail, mention the Arrival of the Pretender's Eldeſt Son at the Caſtle of Navarre, the Duke of Bouillon's Country Seat.

The following is ſaid to be a Copy of the King of Spain's Letter to the Count de Gages, upon his Diſmiſſion: 'We are content with the Services you have rendered to the deceas'd King our Father in Quality of Commander in Chief of his Army in Italy. Nevertheleſs, we think it convenient for our Service, that you ſhall return into our Kingdom, to be there more particularly informed of our Intentions. And immediately after the Reception of the preſent Order you are to conform to our Will, in ſuch Manner as ſhall be explained to you by our Lieutenant General the Marques de las Minas, whom we have commiſſioned to take the Command of our Army, under the Orders of our Brother, the Infant Don Philip. As to the reſt, we aſſure you of our Goodwill and Royal Protection.' The Count does not ſeem in a Hurry to conform to this Order, having hired a Houſe in Genoa, in the Suburb of Peter d'Arena.

The freſheſt Letters from Genoa, which are dated the 25th paſt, ſay, that the Army of the Allies was then, encamped on the Glacis of the Place; that the Infant Don Philip and the Duke of Modena were in the City; and that the Principal Perſons of the Republick laboured to perſuade the Marqueſs de las Minas not to abandon them, offering, in that Caſe, to hazard all in the Common Cauſe.

This Morning the Third Battalion of the Firſt Regiment, and the ſecond Battalion of the Second Regiment of Foot Guards, were under Arms, in order to be viewed by the commanding Officers. And

To-morrow Morning they are to march off the Parade in St. James's Park, to the Number of 1800, beſides Officers, Serjeants, Corporals, &c. to Graveſend, to embark on board the Tranſports there, on the intended ſecret Exdedit on.

We hear that General Foliot does not go aboard with the Forces, as lately mentioned.

Lord Bury, eldeſt Son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Albemarle, Lord Oſſulſton, eldeſt Son to the Right Hon. the Earl of Tankerville, and ſeveral other young Noblemen will go on board on this Expedition.

We can aſſure the Publick from very good Authority, that a Negotiation for a Peace between Great Britain and Spain is in great Forwardneſs, and that there are juſt Grounds to hope it will be attended with the wiſh'd for Succeſs.

Bank Stock 135 1 half to 1 qr. India Stock 182 1 half South Sea Stock 105 3 qrs.

EDINBURGH, *September* 11.

Yeſterday at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, Francis Anderſon was brought down from the Priſon, and car-

ried by a Party of the City Companies to the Gallow-lee, where, betwixt three and four, he was hanged, and, after his Entrails were taken out, was hung up in Chains, conform to the Sentence of the High Court of Juſticiary.— He expreſſed his Repentance in General at the Scaffold; and, if the Speech printed under his Name be authentick, blamed Barbara Couts, (who was tried along with him and Andrew Fitthie and acquitted) and the very Perſons adduced as Evidences againſt him, as the chief Adviſers and Inſtigators to the Murder of John Catanach.

The Corps of Capt. George Monro of Culcairn was carried back from Lochaber to Inverneſs, and from thence was tranſported by Sea to Kiltearn in Roſs-ſhire, his Burial Place, to be interred there as yeſterday.

When the lateſt Accounts came from the North, a ſtrong Detachment of Lord Loudon's Companies was preparing to ſet out from Fort-Auguſtus, to pay a ſecond Viſit to Lochabrig, and ſcoure that whole Country effectually.

The Woman, and Perſon taken up as guilty of killing Captain Monro, are both Priſoners at Fort Auguſtus.

Greenock, Sept. 6. Arrived the Unity, Thomſon, from Liverpool with Oak Bark; the Betty, Lamont, from Learn with Lime-ſtone and Linen-cloth; the Jean and Helen, Renny, from Briſtol with ſundry Kinds of Grocery Wares; the Mary, Weldon, from Beaumaris with Oats; the Princeſs Anne Yacht, Capt. Hay, from attending General Campbell in the Highlands; the Chriſtian, Norris, with Wine; and the Three Siſters of and from Amſterdam in Ballaſt.

Sailed the Margaret, Mackeller, from Stranraer with Oak Timber; the Jean, Alexander, for Girvan with Tar; and the John, Currie, for Fort William with Free-ſtone and Iron.

Leith, Sept. 11. Arrived the Ringenx, Jacob Hans Footman, from Openroad in Holſtein with Loggs; and the Expedition of and from Borrowſtounneſs with Clapboard.

Sailed the James of Leith, Crawford, for Virginia with ſmall Salt and Goods; the Sarah of New-York, Knox, for Amſterdam with Rice, and the Good Intent of Hartlepoool, Johnſton, in Ballaſt.

☽ This Day, the 8th Day of the Moon, it is high Water at Leith, Forenoon, at 7 o'clock, 30 M. Afternoon, at 7, 54 M. Friday, Forenoon, at 8, 18 M. Afternoon, at 8, 42 M. Saturday, Forenoon, at 9, 6 M. Afternoon, at 9, 30 M.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be SETT and entred to at Martinmas or Candlemas next,

The HOUSE, OFFICE-HOUSES and GARDEN of *MORNINGSIDE*, with ſeveral INCLOSURES, containing about 20 Acres of Ground, pleaſantly ſituated a Mile South-weſt from Edinburgh. Enquire for Particulars at the Houſe of Morningſide, or at Alexander Robertſon Writer to the Signet, at his Houſe within the Head of the Fleſh-market Cloſe, Edinburgh.

¶*¶ Fine HOPPS of this Year's Growth imported from LONDON in the Ship *Hawthorn*, ——— Gray Commander, to be ſold either by Wholeſale or Retail at the loweſt Rates, by JAMES McDONALD, on the Coal-Hill, near the New Key, LEITH.

†¶† The Debitors of *DAVID SPENCE* and the deceaſt *GEORGE MILLER* Merchants in Edinburgh, are hereby required to make Payment of their reſpective Debts to *JAMES SPENCE* Secretary to the Bank of Scotland, one of the Truſtees and Caſhier for the Creditors, who has ſufficient Powers for diſcharging the ſame: With Certification, that ſuch as do not pay betwixt and the 15th Day of October next, will be proſecute for the ſame according to Law.

To be ſold by publick Roup, upon the third Wedneſday of October next, betwixt the Hours of 2 and 3 in the Afternoon, within the Houſe of William Inglis of Stogtoun, in the Town of Douglas,

A LARGE HOUSE, at the Croſs of Douglas, conſiſting of a Shop, Cellars, Kitchen, Dining-room, with three Rooms and Garrets, a large Stable, and a Garden conveniently ſituated, lately belonging to the deceaſt Thomas Inglis of Burn. The Articles of Sale are to be ſeen in the Hands of the Town-Clerk of Douglas.

N. B. The Houſe is three Story high, all built with Stone, and has for forty Years and upwards been the beſt publick Inn in the Town for Entertainment of Gentlemen and others, and beſt-frequented.

Deſerted from Lieutenant Sir James Sharp of his Majeſty's own Royal Regiment of Scots Fuziliers, recruiting at St. Andrews, on the 26th of Auguſt laſt,

JAMES BOIACK, by Trade a Taylor, born in the Pariſh of St. Andrews and Shire of Fife, aged 27 Years, Size 5 Foot 9 Inches, fair hair'd, and a good deal marked with the Small pox, and wears a light brown Wig. Any Perſon that apprehends the ſaid James Boiack, and brings him to the ſaid Sir James Sharp, or to the Commanding Officer at the Head Quarters in Glaſgow, ſhall have a Guinea of Reward, beſides what is allowed by Act of Parliament.

¶§¶ That upon Friday the 10th of October next, the WHOLE FISHINGS upon the Water of TAY, belonging to the Right Hon. the Earl of Kinnoul, will be ſet in Tack, by way of publick Roup, within the Coffee-houſe of Perth, for three or ſeven Years, in the Option of the Tackſman. The Articles and Conditions of the Roup to be ſeen at the Town clerk's Office in Perth.

To be preſently SETT jointly or ſeparately for a Term of Years,

TWO FARMS belonging to his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, lying at Eaſt-park (alias Smeton) in the Pariſh of Muſſelburgh.

The arable Land to be entred to at Martinmas next; the Graſs and Dwelling-houſes at Whitſunday 1747.

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